WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Eijou Opera Mouse—The Bridal Trap. 8 F. H.
Canino—Erminie, 8 F. H.
Eyelorama—Battles of Vicksburg. The sv. and 26th et.
Grand Opera Mouse—Not One Word. 2 and 2 F. M.
Medicon Square Theatre—Prince Kerl. 2 and 4 ft H.
New Central Park Garden—Concert. 8 F. M.
Nibbur Garden—Uncle Ton's Cable. 2 and 4 F. M. People's Theatre-The Phonix, 1 and 1 P. M. - Madleon av. and such at.

The Sunday Sun in New Jersey.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., and on every Sunthe watering places on the New Jersey coast before breakfast. This will be accomplished with the aid of a fast special train over the lines operated by the Pennsyl-vania Railroad Company, and placed by that corporation at the service of Tax Fus and its contemporaries a a matter of courtesy and public spirit. This concession to the public convenience and to the promotion of the interests of the press would be extraordinary if it were Bot simply of a piece with the general policy of a cor-poration which is the foremost of its class in the world. The Sunday Sun and its contemporaries will not merely reach communities on the seacoast which have heretofore been closed to them, but will be hold at half the prices hitherto charged at Long Branch and places in its vicinity. Of this we have the assurance of Mr. W. II. Williams, the able head of the Union News Company, who has been intrusted with the management of the train.

The New Navy.

The address delivered by Secretary Whir-NEY to the graduating class at Annapolis gives assurance that the Navy Department keeps steadily in view the important work of construction intrusted to it by Congress:

" I am happy to say that the whole country has awak. "I am happy to say that the whole country has awak-med to the importance of having a nary. You will not have long to wait before you can walk the decks of ships fit to carry the American flag. We are determined that for the future, leaving out the past, everything shall be of the best. When that time comes we can look each other in the face and hold up our heads."

In this determination to have everything hereafter of the best may be found the chief reason for what to some people has seemed an extraordinary delay in practically using the authority to construct four new vessels given by Congress more than a year and three months ago. An additional reason for not hurrying out the invitations for proposals to construct, at the present time, is understood to be the uncertainty prevailing in many trades as to the length of a day's work in the immediate future and the scale of wages. This uncertainty might prevent contractors just now from offering to the Government terms as favorable as they may be able to offer hereafter when a clearer understanding is had of the labor market. But the main reason for great deliberation hitherto has been Mr. WHITNEY'S firm conviction that in past years haste has made waste, and that urgency has been exaggerated in order to commit the Government to types of vessels far below modern requirements.

If we are to have everything of the best in the future, it is not difficult to say what sort of vessels we must possess. For our unarmored cruisers we may expect something like Japan's new Naniwa, the fastest war vessel in the world; Chili's Esmeralda, England's Mercury, Italy's A. Barbarigo, and the swift Milan of France. All of these have a speed of more than eighteen knots, but the Naniwa, of which a model has just been prepared for use in the Navy Department, comes the nearest to nineteen knots. The Naniwa and Mercury are each 300 feet long and 46 feet beam, the former having 181 feet mean draught against the latter's 22 feet. The Naniwa is a vessel of 3,730 tons displacement. or just about the moderate size required for

We shall also have ironclads like Brazil's Riachuelo. A bill pending in Congress provides for building two sea-going armored vessels of about 6,000 tons displacement and a sea speed of 16 knots. The Riachuelo, the most powerful vessel of her class in the world, is 305 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 30 feet deep, of 5,700 tous displacement, and has made 161 knots without forced draught. Exclusive of her powerful armament this vessel, which has armor 10 and 11 inches thick cost only about \$1,650,000, and was built in a little over a year. The Russian Admiral Nachimoff and the Chinese Ting Yuen furnish other types of this sea-going battle ship of medium size.

Finally, we may count on the best torpedo boats, torpedo catchers, and auto-mobile torpedoes, none of which are now owned by the Government. The address of the Secre tary at the Naval Academy was looked forward to with great interest, as there had been vague whisperings that he had become doubtful over the possibility of reaching the high standard of construction he had announced in the same place a year before. The result shows that he has lost nothing of confidence or determination.

The Pacific Railroad Funding Bill.

In the early part of the closing session of the Forty-eighth Congress we took occasion to address a few words of serious advice to the Democratic majority in the House, in view of the approaching advent of a Democratic Administration. They related chiefly to the temptations with which a party new to the responsibilities of power would be assailed. We then urged upon Congress to clear the decks of all rubbish that had accumulated during Republican rule, and espe cially that the relations existing between the Pacific railroads and the Government, which offered a constant temptation to Congress men to use their position as legislators for speculative purposes, should be definitely determined by law and that temptation to corrupt action removed.

We did not overstate the importance of this subject. The danger thus pointed out of the party being scandalized and its prestige obscured by the eagerness of its trusted representatives to make selfish use of their opportunities was real. No one doubts it now Our words of warning fell unheeded on the ears of men too much elated with victory to take the steps necessary to make its fruits secure. The Pan-Electric exposure opened the eyes of thousands of unsus pecting Democrats to the fact that honesty of purpose and loyalty to principle in a party were no sufficient guarantee for cilicial integrity in its individual representatives. The discovery shortly afterward that a stock-jobbing elique interested in Pacific Railroad secur ities had succeeded in getting their agent appointed chief clerk in the office of the General Railroad Commissioner—a point of vantage that had "millions in it"-gay added force to our neglected counsels. The safe way in political administration is to take away from men in official life, so far as possible, any opportunity to use public trusts for private gain. The surest pledge of public virtue is the absence of temptation. It was with the view of removing a temptation to corruption that we urged the passage of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill then pending. Again there is a bill pending for the settlement of this question, and again there is danger that the misplaced activity and ignorant zeal of one or two leaders in the House may prevent action upon it, and so continue a fruitful source of corruption. The situation is changed, however, since the subject was considered by the Forty-eighth Congress. The scandal in the rallroad office has demonstrated the necessity for legislation in the interest of public morals.

The Pacific Bailroad Committee of the last Congress had dealt with the question before Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS assumed the manage ment of the Union Pacific Company, and had recommended the passage of a bill practically confiscating its revenues. The Pacific Railroad Committee of the present House, largely composed of the same members as in the last Congress, has made a very full and complete examination of the subject and reported unanimously in favor of the Refunding bill. The very frank statement made to the committee by President ADAMS was so clear and convincing that Messrs. THROCK-MORTON, CRISP, and DUNN, each of whom had early in the session presented a bill of his own of a similar character to the one recommended by the committee of the last Congress, withdrew their own propositions and united in urging the Funding bill as a

This bill was before the House on the 5th of June, and would undoubtedly have been passed had not dilatory tactics been resorted to by one or two members who permitted themselves to be used by the speculators, whose interest it is to keep the roads in position where they can be made useful for stock-gambling purposes. It will come up again for a final vote, unless prevented by flibustering. There is no good reason why the House should not be permitted to vote upon it. We warn those Democrats who are trying to hinder it, that they are doing a mischief for which the people may by and by call them to account.

Spicide-or What?

In the sudden, violent, and curiously convenient death of the just deposed King Louis II. of Bavaria we have one of those strange incidents which in times past have given rise to widely different traditions, according as these have been transmitted in official history or legend. Precisely what ook place by the shores of Lake Starnberg between the hours of 6 and 7 last Sunday evening we are not likely ever to know, for if, besides its two victims, the tragedy had actors or eyewitnesses still living, their evilence, if contradictory of the Governnent account, will scarcely be permitted to reach the public in a veriflable form Outside of such meagre and sifted information as it may suit their present ruler to communicate, the people of Bavaria are and will probably remain quite in the dark concerning the actions and the treatment of the dead King from the time of his virtual arrest at Hohenschwangau until his body was found drowned near the remote and closely guarded castle in which he was immured.

Whom did it profit? That is the test invariably applied by popular suspicion to mysterious events like the Starnberg catastro phe. There is really very little but the haunting misgiving roused by this inquiry at the root of most of the dark stories about the Rome of the first CESARS, the Rome of the Borgias, and the Russia of the ROMANopps. But such stories live in legend, even if they do not gain a foothold in sober history, provided there is room for a conviction that a death had the effect of sweeping serious obstructions from the path of the survivors. So, in the case before us, although all the evidence as yet forthcoming would undoubtedly elicit from an intelligent Coroner's jury a verdict of suicide, yet there is quite enough in the antecedent and accompanying circumstances to plant distrust in the minds of the masses of the Bavarian peo ple with whom the late King was a favorite his very eccentricities serving to recall the mythical ideal of kingship.

What are these external facts, which, although conciliable with the entirely probable theory of suicide, must be admitted to be awkward, as tending to impeach the motive r self-destruction and to suggest a motive for putting the King out of the way In the first place, Louis was either sane or insane. If sane, he could have no motive for killing himself last Sunday but desperation and it was too early for a brave man to de spair. As to the imputation of insanity, the evidence is somewhat conflicting, for against the report of the board of experts designated by the persons who were contemplating the coup d'état, will in popular discussion be set the testimony of the dead man's own physician, who not only believed him same but was confident he might never become otherwise, unless sinister steps were taken to aggravate his morbid tendencies. But assuming, as we doubtless may do, that some symptoms of dementia were discernible, its sudden determination toward self-slaughter will not unnaturally be viewed in some quarters as abnormal and premature. For it may be urged that incipient lunatics, when for the first time subjected to confinement, are not, as a rule, observed to take refuge in sul-

cide until they have been baffled in more or

less astute and persistent efforts to escape. Some of the telegrams disclose a circumstance which, if authentic, might be suggestive, namely, that preparations had been made for flight on the very evening when King Louis met his death. The reason for thus timing an attempt at deliverance is obvious. The Bavarian Diet, which would have to judge between the King and his deposers, was convoked for the very next day, and the signs of popular sympathy with the unfortunate monarch had been growing more widespread and pronounced ever since his virtual imprison ment. To the multitudes who shared this feeling it will seem unlikely that a man who, even if threatened with a cerebral disorder, is acknowledged to have often shown a great deal of sagacity, should have yielded to a suicidal impulse before the results of the Diet's deliberations were made known to him. The impression even may gain currency that a re-cue had been planned for the very place as well as hour at which the King insisted on the dismissal of his guards and on strolling, with but one companion, by the lake which alone was interposed between him and liberation, Nor would it be impossible for the imaginative fabricators of legend to adjust to the by pothesis of the King's contemplated escape the simultaneous death of his one companion, Dr. GUDDEN, who seems to have been the most active among the serviceable experts in insanity employed by the King's de throners; and who under a mask of friend-

the rôle of warder and of spy. Whatever the truth may be-and we, of course, recognize how strong a presumption of suicide is furnished by the published evidence-it is certain that a cloud of distrust and obloquy will in the folk lore of Bavarla long rest upon the beneficiaries of the mad King's sudden taking off. The close, like the course of his existence, was steeped in that weird atmosphere which bathes the Lay of the Niblungs and the fantasies of WAGNER, and he himself might have applauded the

ship, easily penetrable by the captive, played

esthetic concinnity with which a life which had been a romance has been made to end in mystery.

A Republican Theory. For Republican criticism upon the recen Oregon election it is fair to go to the Cleve land Leader, one of the most thick and thin party organs; and the remarks of that journal do not make matters any brighter for the faithful in the Eastern States. "The Oregon Republicans," says the Leader, "had to contend not only with the Democrats, but with the Prohibitionists. They regard it as fortunate, though, that the temperance issue was raised now, rather than at a time when

the party could not afford to risk anything." But supposing that it really was the Pro hibitionists who prevented the Republicans from electing the head of their State ticket in Oregon last week, is that any guarantee that they will not try to do the same thing when the Republicans will not want to "risk anything," that is, in the bigger contest of 1888? From having been fitful and uncertain, the Prohibition sentiment has grown into a political power that is both certain and powerful; and the ambition of its advocates has increased accordingly. They used to be rather a lot of holiday makers, who mustered in force at minor elections only, and fell back thio the ranks of the older parties in every national struggle. But now they are both strong and Indifferent to their old associations, and more intent than ever upon taking a hand as Prohibitionists in the election of a President. Moreover, what has just happened in Oregon may occur in other close States within the next two years.

Winfield Scott's Retirement.

Then where will the Republicans be?

We publish elsewhere a very interesting letter written in the early days of the rebellion by Gen. Scott to the Hon, Simon Cam-ERON, then Secretary of War. Gen. Scorr complained that Gen. GEORGE B. McCLEL-LAN persistently disobeyed the general orders of his superior officer, and even ignored the commands specially addressed to him

from Army Headquarters. How far the last weeks of Gen. Scorr's military service were embittered by the insubordinate attitude of the younger General is no longer a matter of doubt. If his complaint should be thought to savor of senile petulance, in view of the tremendous events that were then straining the old-time relations of men in the army, it is proper to take into account the fact that Gen. Scorr had been for twenty years the preëminent figure in the American army, and in the minds of a great majority of his fellow countrymen the embodiment of the idea of both military skill and military glory.

There is something almost pathetic in the old General's resolution not to complicate matters by court martialling Gen. McCLEL-LAN, but to "try to hold out till the arrival of Major-Gen. HALLECK." He did not hold out long. This letter was written on Oct. 4, and on Oct. 31 Gen. Scorr retired from active service.

Last Sunday was the one hundredth anni versary of the birth of the hero of the Mexican war; yet who remembered the fact or commemorated the day?

The yacht race yesterday was interesting, but not much of value was determined by it. except that the Priscilla is a better boat than she was last year, and that the Atlantic is a pretty good second to the Puritan.

It isn't fair to the favorite, the Purltan, to declare her beaten on her merits. Mr. FORBES ran her into the wind and kent up his heavier forward sails so long that she lost her lead, and after that the wind died away and he could not recover what he had lost. No wise betting man vill bet against the Puritan on account of yesterday's work. The Priscilla's master, Gronge Cooley, handled her better than the others were handled, but she does not seem to be as lantic ran like smoke when she had the wind two points free. She left the Priscilla, but she did not eatch the Puritan. Whether she ever can catch her remains to be seen.

One thing is clear. We had only one first-rate boat last year, and now we have three. It looks as though the Galatea has a big task ahead.

Secretary WHITNEY, unlike some of his Republican predecessors, doesn't consider navy vessels as private yachts for the use of the Administration. He uses Government vessels only for Government business. The Administration will pay its own way and not bor row the navy. This is not only honest, but, in view of the decreptitude and lubberly demean or at sea of most United States vessels, it is

Yachtsmen in England will be trying this norning to solve a problem something like this: "If Puritan can whip Genesta and the Yankees have got two sloops that can whip Puritan, where will Galatea be placed?"

The Evening Post says that Mr. BILLY Mo-LONEY told a reporter that bribing Aidermen used to be quite common here, and was not much decried until the Mugwumps made a fuss about it. Heavens and earth! What will the little

Mugwomp flatter itself with next? It seems to us that the biggest part of the use was made by Roscoe Conkling and David B. HILL. Fancy calling them Mugwumps! But MOLONEY never said it. Some Mugwump slipped the sentence into the interview.

Civil Service Commissioner EDGERTON in forms mankind by telegraph that he has no inthe Commission," says this buoyant old char from Iudiana. "until its foes are less in num berthan now, particularly in the Democratic party." Mr. EDGERTON evidently means to stay in his place until the end of his days.

If Mr. EDGERTON lives to see the Democratic party dote on the Civil Service Commission

METHUSELAH's record is going to be beaten. The Vermont Republicans hold their State Convention to-day. It would be a good joke on Brother EDMUNDs if the Convention should correct him for his sulks of 1884 by passing BLAINE resolution of some sort, but with all his faults the Vermonters revere the basaltic man of Burlington still; and two or three of the prominent candidates for the nomination for Governor are good and true EDMUNDS men. If by any chance his faithful henchman, WELLS formerly Collector and offensive partisan of Burlington, should get the nomination Brother EDMUNDS would be happier than he has been since he heard how the election went

The pictures of so-called cigarette makers that are displayed in the windows of cigar stores in this city insult hundreds of girls who make an honest living by rolling eigarettes in the factories. They are certainly a disgrace to the men who exhibit them,

Of Apollinaris bring us a stoop, and drink to the hea th of the gallant sloop, to the terror of the Yankees, the swift Priscilla, and bold GEORGE COOLEY, who held her tiller. A health to master and a health to man, and better luck next time to the Puritan. Ye stanch old skippers, come, give us your flippers, and kindly observe and allow that the Atlantic's by no means a scow. The Mayflower has got to wake up if she wants the cake.

Worthy of The Bun's Hospitality.

From the Washington Fost. A two-column-and-a-half d-scription of Glad-stons and the House of Commons to which Tun Bon of yesterday accords the rare hospitality of its editorial bage is by far the most interesting yet printed.

IT PAYS ITS WAY.

Mr. Whitney Says the Administration I

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The various stories that have been set affoat about proposed junk-eting trips this summer by the President and members of his Cabinet are without foundation in fact. Neither the President nor any member of the Administration has any thought o going on any pleasure excursions on a naval vessel. That sort of thing came to a full stop on the fourth day of March, 1885. The President has at all times refused to use Government vessels for his private purposes, and will not take a day's sail on any naval vessel as a recre ation from his fatiguing duties. There is n more punctillous member of the Cabinet in this matter than Secretary Whitney, who was

more punctilious member of the Cabinet in this matter than Secretary Whitney, who was recently falsely reported as about to make a pleasure tour of the iskes on the Government steamer Michigan. When asked about the matter Mr. Whitney replied:

"I never heard such a trip proposed until I saw the report in the newspapers. At no time have I planned or contemplated using a Government vessel on any other than necessary Government vessel on any other than necessary Government business. I have adopted a rule with regard to the use of such vessels from which I shall not deviate. Any public business that a Government vessel can be useful in connection with is, in my opinion, a perfectly legitimate use of the boat. For instance, when we went down the bay to welcome the Frenchmen with the Star" of Liberty the expense of rounding the ship was properly the frament's, for she was used a legitimate public errand. The official trips of Congressional committees, like that to the Hampton School, is also a proper use of a Government vessel. If I had a fund for entertaining persons on board on such occasions, that expense might also be a proper one; but I have no appropriation, and no expense for the entertainment of people on board of any Government vessel has ever been charged to the Government during my Administration. I have always personally paid every extra expense incurred by reason of my being on board a naval vessel. The steward keeps an accurate account of everything, and renders me a bill. Thus, when I went down the bay to meet the Statue of Liberty, I naid every expense except the cost of running the ship, which was properly the Government down the bay to meet the Statue of Liberty, I naid every expense except the cost of running the ship, which was properly the Government wessels and their private use, and I am sure that the charge of junketing cannot be laid against this department of any other branch of the Administration."

CINCINNATI'S POST OFFICE FIGHT.

Mr. Jordan Talks to the Senate Committee for Two Hours in Behalf of Riley.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had up the Cincinnati Post Office case again to-day, and devoted the whole afternoon to its consideration. Senator Payne was expected to reply to what Senator Sherman said vesterday, and both gentlemen were present, but, as Mr. Payne is not a talking man, he introduced ex-Congressman Jordan of Cincinnati as the representative of Mr. Riley, the nomines for Postmaster, who spoke for two hours in his defense. Mr. Jordan presented a large numbe of petitions which, he said, were from the leading men of both parties in Cincinnati, prominent in business circles and in politics, asking the confirmation of Mr. Riley. Among others was one from the present Postmaster, a Republican, at Cincinnati, who testified to the filness of Mr. Biley, and asked his immediate confirmation. Mr. Jordan said that the signer of this paper was a personal friend of Mr. Sherman, and had been appointed upon his recommendation. There were also a large number of affidavits signed by men who were delegates at the Highland House convention, and who, Mr. Jordan claimed, were ousted by the rulings of Mr. Riley in the chair, asserting that in their opinion the decisions which Mr. Sherman had denounced with so much emphasis were fair and impartial, and although they suffered by them they believed Mr. Riley was correct in his position. Mr. Jordan said that the fight at the Convention was between the Pendleton and the McLean factions for the control of the campaign. Mr. Riley was a McLean man, and the affidavits he presented were all signed by the friends of Mr. Pendleton. Mr. Jordan asserted that, with the exception of a small faction of Democrats and a small number of Republicans, chief among whom were Mesars. Halsted and Smith of the Compression of a small faction of of petitions which, he said, were from the leadcans, chief among whom were Messrestead and Smith of the Commercial-C stead and Smith of the Commercial-Gazett, the people of Cincinnati irrespective of parity wanted Riley to be their Postmaster. It was not a question of the fliness of the nomines, but a contest between the two newspapers of the city—the Commercial-Gazette and the Enquirer—and he thought they ought not to be permitted to try their case in the Senate of the United States. United States.
The committee will probably take some action upon the nomination to-morrow.

Stimulated by a Reminiscence and a Hope WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The pleasant mem-

ory of the big fees he has received from the Central Pacific Railway Company, and the alluring prospect of more to come, have stimulated Senator Edmunds to remarkable activity to defeat Mr. Beck's bill prohibiting members of Congress from acting as counsel for land grant After Mr. Beck's bill passed, last week, Gen.

After Mr. Beck's bill passed, last week, Gen. Hawley made a motion to reconsider the vote. This motion has not been acted upon. It can be called up at any time, and Mr. Beck has an be called up at any time, and Mr. Beck has an nounced his intention to force a specify vote on it. The motion is not debatable, but to-day Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he should move to amend the rules so as to make motions to reconsider debatable. If he carries his point be will then be able to talk the bill to death, as there is no stopping debate in the Senate.

Brother Evarts is in sympathy with Mr. Edmunds in his struggle to save his fees.

From the Boston Journal.

A gentleman, who claims to know the fact, says that the President told some Southern and New York Democratio politicians Saturday that he was going to change his tactics. "You think," said he, "I am not removing Republicans quick enough, do you Well, wait and you will see, If I don't tur Republicans quick enough for you durin Republicans quick enough for you during the next six mouths, let me know." These gentle-men came away from the White House almost hilarious. Their Democratic bosoms heaved with ex-pertant joy, and later in the day in their cups they gave away a good deal more of their conversation with the Chief Magistrate of the nation and of his with them than Mr. Cieveland suspects. There was one hands party of Democrats in Washington that night, and many a bottle of champagne was spened, and many a toas was drunk to Cleveland and his bride. The account of this little episode came to me direct, and more of the particulars could be given. It is sig-nificant in many particulars. There are many circumstances which seem to correborate this. One hears of furloughs in several departments, and after furmensy about holding their positions, as a number will be discharged on the first proximo. The list of thos who will have to so is made out, and at the end of this mouth sixty clerks will receive the yellow envelope which contains the enforced leave of absence.

Marriage as a Factor in Politics.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. I have already hinted that the President's marring- will bring about his renomination. That is now universally conceded Even Gov. Hill's adherents in this State begin to see the handwriting, and are no longer proclaiming that Mr. Hill will be the next nomince. They recognize the potency of a woman's in-fluence in the White House, and are fearful that in the last year of his first term Mr. Cleveland will throw over board everything he possesses in the way of patronage to secure his renomination. They are frank to admit that such a course will certainly renominate him.

The Soft Chains of Hymen.

From the Indianapolis Journal. People who have called upon President Cleveland since his wedding remark with pleasure the change which that happy event has created in him. Instead of the rough and somewhat uncould man that he was three weeks ago, he has developed into a very agreeable an companionable person. The stern appearance with which he formerly greeted visitors has given way to a smile which is as hearty as it is pleasing. The refluing influences of the wedding ring are beginning to make themselves manifest in the Buffalo man, and there is rejoicing in consequence.

The Country Shou d Right the Wrong.

From the Philadelphia Times. The present aspect of Fitz John Porter's case is less an injustice to him than to the people of the United States. History, criticism, and public opinion as well have Justified Porter and demanded the reversal the cruei judgment against him. He could afford for himself, to let the matter rost, knowing that hi fame is secure in the future. But the country cannot afford to leave the wrongful record uncorrected. It is not Porter, but Congress, that is in the wrong.

The Issue in 1888.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. The American people will never reclect to the Presidency of this great country a man who catches trout with worms. Sever-no never

YOUNG GRIGGS OF CHICAGO. HIS CARRER OF RUSINESS AND LUX.

URY ON PROMISES TO PAY.

Purchase of the Chicago Inter-Ocean as Starter-An Inexpensive Yachting Trip in the Mediterranean and Another Over Here CHICAGO, June 14.—Samuel C. Griggs, Jr., who is under arrest in New York upon the charge of swindling a shipping agent, and leading him on a wild goose chase to England under the pretence of employing him to assist in the purchase of a yacht, is well known here, and this is not the first time that he has been in a similar scrape. He is about 25 years of age, and comes from one of the most highly respected and prominent families in Chicago. His father is Samuel C. Griggs, the well-known publisher and his wife is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, the eminent Baptist divine The young man graduated from Chicago Unilife of an adventurer and having a royal time at the expense of other people. His bright, frank face and boyish manner, with the assur-ance of an experienced confidence man, and an utter disregard of consequences have made him successful in a career that "Hungry Joe

or "Appetite Bill" would be proud of.

As soon as he graduated from college he determined to enter journalism, not as a reporter. however. Nothing but the proprietorship of a first-class metropolitan daily would satisfy his ambition. He endeavored to purchase a controlling interest in the Evening Journal of this city, and failing to do that decided to capture the Inter-Ocean. That corporation has a capital stock of \$300,000, nearly one-third of which was then in the treasury, unsold. Young Mr. Griegs went about among the stockholders, and, by offering a higher price than they sumposed their holdings were worth, purchased about one-third of the stock, and gave his notes and stock being deposited in the Chicago National Bank until payment was made. Then he want to William Penn Nixon, the manager of the Inter-Ocean, and endeavored to buy the treasury stock, not yet issued. But Nixon, not having sufficient confidence in the young man's ability to make the payment, declined to waste any time in negotiating with him, and Griegs went away angry. He next sought Cyrus H. McCormick, the sen of the late manufacturer of agricultural implements, who had just inherited from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. McCormick at this time was courting the sister of Griegs, and being in a submissive mood was persuaded to go to Nixon and purchase the stock. The latter was very ready to welcome a man with as much money as McCormick into the Inter-Ocean Company, and sold him the stock at a price less than Griegs had offered for it. A few days after the sale was made, and while Nixon supposed that McCormick, having fuir faith of the astonishment of Nixon, young Mr. Griegs witked possession of the stock on a pretence of having it transferred to his name, so that he might vote it at an approaching election of directors. McCormick, having fuir faith on the McCormick was his representative in making the purchase. As soon as the transfer was complete Griegs, insiend of the stock of the stock of the astonishment of Nixon, young Mr. Griegs wiked into the Inter-Ocean office and demanded that the stock be transferred to his name, so that he stock so transferred to his name, so that he stock so transferred to his name, so that he stock so transferred to his name, so that he stock on the stock of a pretence of having the purchase. As soon as the transfer was complete Griegs, insiend of the faith of the faith of the faith of the faith of the had and the proposition of the manufaction of the manufaction

anything.
Soon after his arrival in New York Mr.
Griggs, having acquired a taste for yachting,
repeated his adventure with equal success.
He purchased a yacht from Mr. Duryes, the Griggs, having acquired a taste for yachting, repeated his adventure with equal success. He purchased a yacht from Mr. Duryes, the Glen Cove starch man—or rather agreed to surchase it in case it suited him after he had made a cruise—and, taking his wife aboard, seat the skipper outfor a long invoice of supplies, which were furnished on credit. After making a voyage to the West Indies, and as far north as Bar Harbor, Mr. Griggs put in at Boston, and, with his wife, was handsomely entertained by the friends of his and her father in that city, where both of them had formerly resided. He returned the hospitality by giving e-aborate dinners and excursions upon his yacht, his credit being good there. But Mr. Duryea and the merchants who had supplied the vessel at New York heard from the skipper that the crew had not been paid, and began to feel a little nervous. They sent a man down to Boston, and Mr. Griggs settled their accounts by drawing bogus checks upon a bank in Chicago. He professed to be very indignant that his honesty was suspected, surrendered the vacht, and returned to Chicago, where he was followed by his angry creditors as soon as their checks were returned to them endorsed "no funds." Like the English nobleman, Mr. Duryea was compelled to settle all of the bills to save his vessel from saizure, and they amounted to several thousands of dollars. He went to Chicago for the purt ose of sending young Mr. Griggs to prison, but his heart was softened when he discovered the distress of the boy's father and father-inlaw, and yielded to their plendings. Mr. Griggs, With no capital or credit, and in the face of long columns published in the daily papers of Chicago, detailing his finantic affairs, and ma'e quite a success of it; but his appetite for journalism was soon, satiated, and his publication was susposed to have reformed his ways, although the recent publication of his transactions with Capt. Tribble have surprised none who know him.

Griggs was released at Jefferson Market yeserday. Publisher Nelson Taylor, Jr., of 9 Bond truet, gave \$1,000 ball for him.

The Hon. Henry Watterson Beseribes Cieve land's Administration. From the Courier-Journal, June 9.

An Administration which pats its belly three times a day to signify it has had three square meals, and lesses the Lord it has no views to speak of.

Southern Probib tienfate. From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

The progress the anti-liquor movement has made in the South is attributed to the good sense of the Southern brethren in keeping out of State and na mai politics. The fight is made within the countles o s no Problidtion party, and Democrats and Republi cane, whites and blacks, fight together against anoth-

combination of Democrats and Republicans.
To be a Prohibitionist, therefore, does not require one in abandon his party, and does not aronse bitter politiral hostilities. The fight being made by countles, the Prohibitionists gain frequent victories where they are roug, when in a State fight they would probably meet with defeat.

Under this system a large majority of the Georgia

counties have been won, many counties in Mississippi and north Louisiana and a good third of Texas, whereas prohibition has been beaten in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Nebraska, and is weak in Kansas and Iowa, its supposed strongholds

A New Form of Acknowledging Wedding Presents. From the Herald.

The President has acknowledged the receipt of all the presents sent to Mrs. Cleveland in a brief per-conal note written by himself. The notes are all worded alike and are on paper headed "Executive Mansion. They read thus:

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. The Northern Pacific Land Forfetture B

Passed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- After routine business in the Senate, the Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Van Wyck, declaring forfeited the lands conterminous with the portion of the Cascade branch not completed at the date of the passage of the pending bill, was agreed to-yeas

Mr. Eustis then submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute forfeiting all lands conterminous with such portions of the road as were not completed on July 4, 1879, excepting the right of way, and excepting also the lands

the right of way, and excepting also the lands included in village, town, or city sites. The amendment provides for confirmation or the titles of actual settlers. Rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 32.

Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment repealing the clause of the granting act which made the right of way exempt from taxation in the Territories. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 20.

The bill, being brought to a vote, was passed—yeas 42, nays 1 (Mr. Bilalr.) rentiories. The amendment was agreed toyeas, 26; nays, 20.

The bill, being prought to a vote, was passed
-yeas 42, nays 1 (Mr. Biair).

The bill as passed declares forfeited so much
of the lands granted to that company as are
conterminous with that part of its main line
which extends from Wallula Junction to Portland, and that part of the Cascade branch
which shall not have been completed at the
date of the passage of this bill, and makes the
right of way in the Territories subject to taxation. Nothing in the act is to be construed to
waive any right of the United Stat-s to forfeit
any other lands granted to them, for failure,
past or future, to comply with the conditions of
the grant.

past or future, to comply with the conditions of the grant.

The House, after routine business, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blount of Geor-gia in the chair) on the Legislative Appropria-tion bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. O'Neill of Missouri restoring the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis to \$4,500, the amount appropriated by the bill being \$4,000, Mr. O'Neill's amendment was agreed to as was also an amendment offered agreed to, as was also an amendment offered by Mr. Felton of California increasing to \$5,000 the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at San

the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco.

On motion of Mr. Woodburn of Nevada, an amendment was adopted making provision for the mint at Carson City, Nev.

On motion of Mr. Hewitt of New York, the salary of the Superintendent of the New York Assay Office was increased from \$4,000 to \$4,500.

On motion of Mr. Glover of Missouri, an amendment was agreed to making provision for the pay of officers and employees at the Assay Office at St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. Symes of Colorado, an amendment was agreed to increasing the salary of the Assayer in charge of the Denver mint from \$2,250 to \$2,500.

Mr. Laird of Nebraska moved to strike out the clause appropriating \$10,000 to pay the per diem of inspectors and cierks of the General Land Office to investigate fraudulent land entries. Rejected.

Land Office to investigate fraudulent land en-tries. Rejected,
On motion of Mr. Throckmorton of Texas, the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions was fixed at 4,000. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

MR. THURMAN AND THE PACIFIC ROADS.

He Favors the Funding Bill Now Before

From the Cincinnati Enquirer I met Judge Thurman and asked him to give me his views upon the measure. He said:

"The great point in the original Funding act, known generally as the Thurman art, was to assert the right of the Government to control and regulae the subsidized roads under the clause which empowered Congress to amend, alter, or repeal their charters. This was secured in the passage of the Funding act, and the Supreme Court sustained its constitutionality, thus saving and establishing the rights of the Government in the premises.

Mr. Blaine offered an amendment to the Funding bill, to surrender the right of the Government to amend, alter, or repeal, but I said that I would sooner see all the money the Government had put into the roads sunk in the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean than that it should surrender its sovereignty over them. In surrendering it everything would have been lost; in asserting and maintaining it, all the rights of the Government and the people have been saved. Now it is a mere matter of business and mathematical calculation to arrange for the reimbursement of the Government by, the railroad companies. I do not think that I can be accused of partiality for these corporations, but I will say that there would be neither wisdom nor statesmanship in endeavoring to impose unjust exactions upon the companies in arranging for the liquidation of their indebtedness to the Government. It should be done in a fair and business-like way, which would not impose onerous burdens on the one or entail loss or the danger of loss upon the other. That is all there in the question as it now stands.

I have not read the Outhwalts bill In its I met Judge Thurman and asked him to

other. That is all there in the question as it now stands.

"I have not read the Outhwalte bill in its details, but am generally informed as to the nature of its provisions. They impress me favorably. They strike me as being fair, just, and reasonable to all parties. The matter of the time of payment is of little consequence compared with the fact of the certainty that the Government receives an amount in interest equal to what it pays upon its own loans and the principal in regular and fixed installments, a few years more or less make but little difference. Therefore, with a general knowledge of the provisions of the bill. I regard it as satisfactory, and just alike to the Government and

factory, and just alike to the Government and the companies."

"Suppose that no such a business arrangement as proposed is perfected prior to the maturity of the bonds, what then?"

"The roads would be sold upon the first mortgage, and the Government would lose everything."

But could not the Government buy the roads, paying out the first mortgage and hold them?"

Certainly, certainly; but I don't think that "Certainly, certainly; but I don't think that any good Democrat, at least, wants the Government to become the owner of the subsidized roads, with a new lot of patronage, such as agents, conductors, superintendents, officers of all kinds, and emi-loyees by the thousand, placed in the hands of the Administration. That would not be wise, and therefore not Democratic. What we want is legislation that will secure the Government and the people without making the Government the owner and operator of railroads."

secure the Government and the people without making the Government the owner and operator of railroads."

"Is the pending bill at variance with the principle of the original Thurman act?"

"Not in any sense. The original scheme of funding failed because of the withdrawal of the Government fives and the immense and unexpected premium on the four-and-a-halfs and fours. After this it only remained for Congress to devise a plan and perfect legislation to secure the result made possible by establishing the principle of Government control. This is what is simed at by the present bill. It is a plain proposition to secure the reimbursement of the Government, and should be considered and acted upon as such.

"The original act merely establishes the right of the Government to secure and reimburse itself. The Funding act is but a part of the details made necessary by the causes and circumstances I have enumerated."

The President and the Note Shaver. From the Boston Herald.

Representative Frank Lawler of Chicago takes more queer constituents to see the President than any other member of Congress. The President has come o appreciate this fact. Last Saturday Mr. Lawler took p to the White House ex Alderman Patrick Sanders of Chicago, who has made a fortune shaving notes at cent per cent. Sanders, who is very conceited, said to Lawer just as they were going into the White House: "Tell him that I'm a millionaire." So, when Lawler presented him, he said: "Mr. President let me present ex-Aider man Patrick Sanders of Chicago, one of our millionaires." It did not take many minutes' conversation to show the President just what sort of a man the ex-Alderman wa "Mr. sanders," said the Prevident, somewhat sudden r, while his eyes twinkled, "do you ever loan money?" "Oh. yes, Mr. President," responded Sanders, adding cannonsly, "on good security."

"Well, said the President in a locular way, "I have just begun housekeeping, and it is possible that I may want to borrow some money. I haven't much propert for security. There's my country place, which is wort for security. There's my country place, which is worth \$25,000, and I have some property in Buffalo that may be worth \$15,000 more—say \$40,000 in all. Now, if I should want to borrow \$150,000, do you think you could

Sanders took it quite 'serjously, and began to perspire with conflicting emotion. "Well, str." he said, after some hesitation, "I'd like to accommodate you, but \$02. 000 is a big discrepancy."

"Then," says Lawler, who tells the story, "he sudden
ly caught my arm and says, "Frank, let's go," and he

fidn't breaths free again until he was out of doors. His Veto Lost.

From the Washington Critic.

"Daniel," said the President sternly as he oked up from an unofficial paper he had found on his "Yes, sire," responded the secretary, with some trap Sation. "What is this ?" "It is a bill, sire, for some articles Mrs. C. has been "It is a bill, sire, for some articles Mrs. C. has been

purchasing."
"Union," hesitated the President; "is it? Weil, it's
"Union," hesitated the President; "is it? Weil, it's
the first thing of the kind that has ever some before my "Yet sire," said Duniel, because he had nothing else to say just their.

Then the hard lock came into the President's face gain, and his voice was could.

Daniel, he said, laying the bill down in front of him. "Yes size."
"Where is my vetn?"
"Your wife has it, size."
"Your wife has it, size."
"Um am. Dailel, will you be kind enough to fill up a
neck for the amount !"
And Daniel took the bill.

Mr. Cleveland's Little Namesako.

Lowell, June 15.-When President Cleveland received from Agent Fels of the Merrimae Woollen Mills a photograph of little Grover Cheveland Fels, hern in October, 1885, he wrote in reply to the request for his autograph, "Long live my little manuscale."

ILLITERATE BILL DARLING.

IF HE WAS THE PROPESSOR HE WAS A WUNDERFUL MAN.

raduated at Edinburgh in 1830, Could Mard-ly Write or Read in 1852, and was a Learned Asstement in 1868—His Daughter

More Hysterical as the Proofs Closed The last testimony on the question whether Boatman Bill Darling was Prof. William Darling of New York University, who left a fortune which is claimed by Mrs. Amelia Delacroiex, was taken yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. Mrs. Catherine Lefferts, who avers that the fortune belongs to her because she was Bill Darling's daughter, and therefore Prof. Darling's daughter, talked a steady stream for half an

hour before the Surrogate arrived, and a big

and a curious-minded audience listened to her

She said she had no taith in her lawyers, and she talked to them in a loud voice until the vounger Mr. Knowles draw upless she kent quiet. Then she bedived under the lawyers' tables and fished out of her reticule a big bundle of old newspapers which, she said, would reveal secrets

CATRESINE LEFFERTS, In repose. court upside down Finally, she appealed to Clerk Melntire to lead her to District Attorney Martine, to whom she her to District Attorney Martine, to whom she wished to appeal for justice.

When the Surrogate took his seet and rapped for Mrs. Lefferts and everybody else to come to order, Mrs. Lefferts was suddenly dumb.

The first witness for Mrs. Lefferts was Colin Robertson, a Scotchman, 75 years old, with a picture gue white heard, and a fund of classical lore and of personal tore and of personal preminiscences about Prof. Darling. His testimony was to

pleturesque white heard, and a fund of classical lore and of personal reminiscences about Prof. Darling. His testimony was to show that Prof. Darling as to stimony was to show that Prof. Darling as a rough, ill-dressed man when he came to this country on the steamship Huds on with Mr. Robertson in 1869. Mr. Robertson testified that he is an accountant, living at 332 East Seventy-seventh street, and that when he first come to this country in 1866 he found Prof. William Darling shir's doctor on the vessel. The Professor dressed, he said, worse than any boatman could dress, and he the witness) dressed no better than Prof. Darling. In fact, he said, they were the worst dressed men on the steamship Hudson, 2 [Laughter.]

He asked me how I came to have so much haggare on board, and I shall never forget the scornful look he gave me as he looked at my clothing, when I said my luggare was mostly books. When I said I had his John Lesie's Philosophy of Arithmetic he was surprised. Surrogate Rollins—I have that book.

Mr. Robertson—On the dy leaf when I brought it out was written "Edinburgh University, 1821-1833." We found from that that we had been class mates. There were 200 students in the class, and he and I listened to remember and that time a learned man. He was a bard student, and was as familiar with X-nophon as he was with Burns.

Then the witness puiled out of his pocket a dog-eared volume and began to discourse on Prof. Darling's learning. Mr. Knowless said that was all, and the witness proceeded to tell how Prof. Darling had pulled all the witness advised the Professor to relinquish the practice of surgery and turn dentist.

"That's all!" Mr. Knowles said, with an exclamation point.

"He extracted—" the witness continued.

"That's all!" Mr. Robertson, as he descended from the witness's chair. "I got a bat

"He extracted—"the witness continued.
"That's all 1" the Surrougate said, with two
exclamation points.
"Excuse me," said Mr. Robertson, as he descended from the witness's chair. "I got a bat
on the back of the head a good many years ago,
and I'm deaf as a post."

Merchant Edward Paltz of Jersey City, who
wore a gold shamrock with a big diamond in
each leaf of it, testified, on Mrs. Lefferts's behaif, that he knew Nathan Darling of Rhinebeck thirty-two years ago. Mr. Knowless wanted to show that Nathan Darling of Rhinebeck thirty-two years ago. Mr. Knowless wanted to show that Nathan Darling of Rhinebeck thirty-two years ago. Mr. Knowless wanted to show that Nathan Darling of Rhinebeck thirty-two years ago. Mr. Knowless wanted to show that Nathan Ilvei at Washinfluence at Washington to se-ure Prof. Darling's release from Sing Sing about 1852. The
witness testified that Nathan livei at Washington at one time and was very rich. Crossexamined by Mr. Boyd for Mrs. Delacrolex, the
witness testified that he did not know anything
about Nathan Darling's family.

Then Lawyer Knowl's offered in evidence
pletures and literature which had been found
in Prof. Darling's room in the university after
his death.
"They are of an obseens character." Mr.

his death.
"They are of an obscene character," Mr.
Knowles said, "and I do not wan to have them
spread on the minutes. I offer them to show
that his character was such as we believe it to Mr. Boyd objected to the reception of the doc-

Then Frederick E. Camp, a son of the tempo-

rary Public Administrator, produced some of the pictures and literature. Stenographer Ned Underhill took charge of them, and then himself became a witness for Mrs. Lollerts.

"I was appointed by the Surrogate," he testified, "to search for a Prof. Darling's will, and I saw these pictures and writings. A good many of them made an impression on me, so that I remember them. [Laughter.] Q.—Were there a good many of them ! A.—Yes, a good

many.

Then two witnesses for Mrs. Delacrolex were examined. One was Prof. John Ordronaux of 45 William street. He testified that he knew Prof. Darling in London in 1861, and attended two lectures at the London College of Physicians and Surgeons with him, and that he was afterward a colleague of Prof. Darling on the faculty of the University of Verment. He had found Prof. Darling a polished gentleman. By the Surrogate...There a a superalundance of testi-mony to show that he was a mun of culture and refine-ment.

ment.

Finally John Hamblin, formerly a policeman, and now a night watchman for a big grocery firm at West Broadway and Chambers street, testified for Mrs. Delacroiex that Bill Darling was a policeman and lived in the same house with him on Greenwich street, near Rends street, in 1852. He was a policeman two years, and could write his name with great difficulty. and could write his name with groat difficulty.

By Lawyer Knowies—Could he read? A—two or
three times he said "John, read to me," when he
wanted to know what a newspaper had to say,
Q—You don't think he could read a newspaper? A—
Id-in't, by ticorge.

By Mr. Royd—Bid you know his daughter? A—Yes,
her name was Catherine.
Mrs. Lefterts (after an hour's silence)—That's a lie, if
I never speak again.
The Surregain—Are you going to mask again. never speak again.
The Surrogate—Are you going to speak again! Not iere. Officer, if she speaks again take her out.

Mrs. Lefferts didn't speak again take her out.

Mrs. Lefferts didn't speak again.

The witness was asked if he was a witness at the trial of William Darling for incest. "There was no necessity," he replied. "That lady," pointing to Mrs. Lefferts, "told it all, Alderman Sturtevant had me subpernaed, but I did not testily." man Sturtsvant had me subpurated, but I did not testi y."
Finally the witness was asked to examine the photograph of Prof. Darling and say whether it resembled Biit Darling. He said it did not in the least resemble Biit, who was not baid but had light hair and light complexion.
Mr. Boyd said for Mrs. Delacrolex that he was willing to submit the case without argument, but Mr. Knowles objected. Surrogate Bollins set down the argument for June 28.

The Cases of Powers and Pollard.

WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The nomination of secciate Justice Powers of Montana was withdrawn by the President from the Senate last April because of charges fied against him. The nomination of Associate Justice Pollard of the same Territory was rejected by a manimous vote of the Senate. No appointments have been made to succeed either of them, and both are still holding court, rends ing decisions, and drawing their searces. The question has been raised whether these Judges under the circumstances, can legally continue to perform their duties; but the Judgestry Committee of the Searce, without giving it say formal consideration, is of the epimon that they can continue to do so area, it is of the epimon that they can continue to do so area, it is of judgestry to the support of the Searce, and Powers of a vacancy, and the expiration of the assistance, and Powers is still acting under such conditions. The President is required, what a nontinuition is rejected, to send in another "as soon as practicable," and can take his own time in substituting a me one in the place of Poilard. It is understood that Heary Hearders of Mason, Mich., with be maintailed to succeed Powers this week. been made to succeed either of them, and both are still

The French Benevatent Sectory Posttynt. Any one who would like to find out what a unding good time the French people of Gotham can have when they set about it in earnest should go to Lion Park, at 110th street, and Ninth avenue, to morrow and watch, the varied, enjoyments, of the simual annotar estival of the French Benevolent Society. The French, festival of the French Henryolent Society. The French Beigran, Brazilian, and Swiss Consulationard will be there. Ever in the French Benevial tenteral will be there. Ever in the French Benevial to the exceptions established, these, in the second transport of the extra property of the French American strikets, and the of gottees for the French American strikets. There will be freworks and a crand ball in the execution. The first thing about it will be that the proceeds will go to the support of various distribute works of the French Benevalent Society.

Nothing Like It.

There is no such compendium of news, no such mirror contemporary history as THE WEEKLY SCS. \$1 a year. When your liver is out of order use br Jayna's Saise-tre Folk and you will assist the billary system in re-gaining a braffing condition, and get rit of many dis-treasing symptoms. -dets.